

ANOTHER BIG CUT IN PRICES AT THE MONUMENT

Our constantly increasing business demands that we enlarge our quarters, and on Sept. 1 we add to our present seven large store rooms the store, No. 41 East Washington street, now occupied by Mr. Siersdorfer. A large portion of the time between now and then our store will be filled with carpenters, painters and masons. We must make room for them. Therefore, for the next two weeks only, take your choice of the finest Tailor-made, Light-weight Suits in our house, in Fancy Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres, for the paltry sum of

\$15

Many of these Suits are worth double the price we ask for them during this sale. On any of them you can save at least \$5.

TO-MORROW

We will place on sale another large lot of the celebrated Monarch Brand

PERCALE SHIRTS

—AT—
98c

They are worth and sold all over town at \$1.50. This week we say take your choice for

98c NINETY-EIGHT CENTS **98c**

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—
BOYS' KNEE PANTS

On Tuesday only we will have on sale 50 dozen Boys' Knee Pants at

24c

That are worth and have sold readily at 50c all season. At

44c

We offer 35 dozen Knee Pants that are worth and sold everywhere at 75c. Sale is for Tuesday only.

HAT DEPARTMENT

We are selling more Hats in one day than any three Hat stores in the city combined sell in three days.

PRICES DO IT!

STRAW HATS,

24c, 38c, 49c, 69c and 98c, worth double the money. Hand-made

Light-Colored Stiff Hats

At \$1.49 and \$1.98, that can't be matched under \$2.50 and \$3 outside of the

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT KIEL

A Splendid Military and Naval Spectacle in Honor of the German Emperor.

City and Harbor Decorated in a Unique and Beautiful Manner, Surpassing Anything Ever Before Witnessed in Germany.

Revival of the Rumor that the Pope Contemplates a Removal from Rome.

Queen Natalie Likely to Be Placed in a Humiliating Position by the Necessities of Politics—Other News by the Cables.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S JOURNEY.

His Departure from Kiel Made the Occasion of a Magnificent Display.

[Copyright, 1933, by the New York Associated Press.]
BERLIN, July 14.—Emperor William's departure from Kiel presented a spectacle of grandeur beyond anything ever before witnessed on the German coast. The town and harbor were uniquely decorated. The route from the station to the harbor was lined with thousands of people, and the harbor was filled with ships and banners. The German-Prussian and Holstein colors were conspicuous. Triumphant arches and floral decorations, in which naval designs predominated, entirely transformed the aspect of the old town. The Emperor drove slowly toward the harbor, giving, as he went, special greetings to the guilds and corporations which lined the streets. The yacht Hohenzollern was moored at Diepenbeek, at the other end of the harbor. A man-of-war towed the Emperor's yacht. A number of private yachts accompanied the fleet for several miles. Kiel is crowded with visitors, who held high carnival to-night. During the four days' voyage to Peterhof the Emperor will execute a number of maneuvers. On the 18th the Czar's yacht Darjava will receive the Emperor William on board at Cronstadt. The Emperor will remain four days at St. Petersburg and return by sea to Kiel. His entire program will include an inspection of the Third Army corps in August. In September he will visit Alsace-Lorraine, meeting the King of the Belgians at Strasbourg; at the end of September he will go to Vienna, and will probably visit the King of Italy in October.

Communications from Emperor William to his mother were transmitted from Spandau last evening, and from Kiel to-day. This fact, though insignificant in itself, has a significance in the face of the persistent foreign scandal regarding the alleged unhappy relations existing between his Majesty and the Dowager Empress Victoria. If the message only referred to the progress of the son's first expedition as Emperor, or still showed that the differences between him and his mother haven't approached a rupture. The Empress Dowager frequently sees Dr. Friedberg, Count Stolberg, and other intimate friends of the late Emperor Frederick. Disputes certainly continue to exist between herself and the Emperor in regard to the disposal of Emperor Frederick's papers, some of which the Empress Dowager maintains are personal, and must remain in her possession. It is stated that they are state property and ought to be deposited in the state archives. The court circle believes implicitly that the difference can be arranged in the near future by the Empress Dowager's surrendering the documents relating to the regency and the Emperor Frederick's memoranda on his own plan for administering the government, the bulk of his correspondence to be left with the Empress Dowager Victoria.

THE HOLY SEE.
Revival of the Rumor that the Pope Will Be Forced to Leave Italy.

New York, July 14.—The New York Express prints the following cable special: L'Univers, of Paris, referring to the circular note of Cardinal Rampolla to the powers protesting against the insults offered to the Vatican by the Italian government, makes a statement which cannot fail to create a sensation in the Roman Catholic world, and, if verified by subsequent events, mark an era in the history of Italy and of Europe of which the only modern prototype is the exile of Pope Pius IX. L'Univers announces that Pope Leo XIII, foreseeing that the Italian government, in the event of the persistent hostility of the Italian government to the purchase of an island in the Mediterranean near the French coast, whether he and his household will be able to retire when it becomes necessary for him to leave the Eternal City. The council of the Vatican is now engaged in a discussion of the situation. There is a general consensus of opinion that the departure from Italy should not be delayed. Some of the prelates favor a retreat to Malta, but no decision has yet been reached as to the future seat of the Holy See.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.
[Copyright, 1933, by the New York Associated Press.]
BERLIN, July 14.—M. G. Gumbel, press nuncio at Vienna, has obtained the promise of the Austrian government to sustain the Vatican against the Italian government's threatened violation of the law under which the Vatican has hitherto held as extra-territorial to the municipal government of Rome. Signor Crispien has been told that the Austrian government has brought to bear upon Prince Bismarck, Catholic to the energetic protests of Catholic Germany and the Regent of Bavaria, whose part of the best interests of the German government against his plans to curtail the privileges and to weaken the dignity of the position of the Pope. The official press of Rome here that Prince Bismarck holds that the position of the Vatican, under the law of guarantee, ought to be unassailable. This question, involving as it does the threatened departure of the Pope from Rome, is an urgent one for Signor Crispien.

QUEEN NATALIE.
The Necessities of Politics are Likely to Cause Her Much Trouble and Ancestry.

[Copyright, 1933, by the New York Associated Press.]
BERLIN, July 14.—The general sympathy expressed for Queen Natalie of Serbia as a woman and mother does not blind the people to the fact that it is impossible for the government to permit her to visit Prussia. The Queen's agents at Wiesbaden deny that she meant forcible resistance to the authorities, and assert that she did not aid her servants or apply for protection to the Russian consul at Wiesbaden. The authorities state that they were unable to obtain access to her house, being threatened by armed servants. The whole incident shows Queen Natalie to be a woman of imperious will and violent temper. After Emperor William had telegraphed her that King Milan was acting within his rights, Queen Natalie responded with a series of telegrams invoking the Emperor as a man to help her in her struggle. She described King Milan in terms which rendered it impossible for the Emperor to estimate the correspondence. King Milan committed an indiscretion in sending his envoy to Wiesbaden Gen. Protic, the husband of the lady who supported the Emperor's relations with King Milan first led to the disorders existing between the Queen and the King. Her protests against the seizure of her son were directed partly against the Emperor's relations with King Milan, and partly against the Emperor's relations with King Milan. King Milan is credited with a succession of indiscretions which would amply suffice for the granting of a divorce to the Queen. On the other hand, Queen Natalie's attitude toward the Emperor's relations with King Milan, even going to the length of conspiring to depose King Milan, are accepted facts. Her latest act before quitting Wiesbaden was to transmit to the Emperor a memorandum revealing Austro-Serbian plotting against the Russian policy relative to the Balkans. The Emperor's attitude toward the Queen's relations with King Milan, and a decree will certainly be granted to King Milan on the simple issue that his consort, by intriguing for Russia, proved untrue and untrustworthy as Queen of Serbia. The Queen will be permitted to reside in Vienna for a limited period. Her permanent residence on the Austrian coast, however, will be a source of embarrassment to the government, and she would become the focus of conspiracies against Austria's allies. Consequently, when the divorce has been granted, she will be sent to leave Austrian territory. She will probably return to Russia.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

How Its Birthday Was Celebrated in Paris—Patriotic Utterances of President Carnot.

PARIS, June 14.—The taking of the Bastille was celebrated throughout France to-day. In this city, patriotic societies, accompanied by bands and carrying banners, marched to the Strasbourg statue and deposited wreaths upon it. The Patriotic League, headed by M. M. De Roulle, LaGuerra, Lalant and Sussini, was received with mingled cries of "Vive Boulanger," "Vive La France" and "Vive la Republique." After leaving the Strasbourg statue the societies visited the monument to Gambetta and the statue of Joan of Arc, which they also decorated with flowers. M. De Roulle, in depositing a wreath upon Gambetta's monument, said: "We started from the statue of the Republic, we visited the statue of Strasbourg, and we now confront the monument to the great patriot. Our pilgrimage has been more expressive than speeches. We know whether we are going for the Republic, for Alsace-Lorraine. Vive Boulanger."

Two men were arrested for carrying posters which contained General Boulanger's portrait and bore the inscription: "Let all patriots assemble to-night in the place De La Republique. President Carnot will preside. A grand review of troops at Long Champs to-day. On his arrival on the ground he will be greeted with cries of 'Vive Boulanger' and 'Vive la Republique.'" When the review closed, there was a noisy demonstration in which the demonstrators, accompanied by bands, took sides. A number of arrests were made. At a banquet which followed President Carnot thanked those present in the name of the government for thus emphasizing the principles of the national unity. "Yesterday," he said, "the glorification of a great citizen, who in his person personified the defense of the soil and the national honor. To-day, with patriotic emotion, we have seen an army, strong and disciplined, imbued with the sense of its high mission, which should inspire confidence and a sense of security in the country and abroad. The French Republic is now in the hands of the French people, and we will command concord among citizens and good relations between nations. You will preserve a recollection of the fraternal welcome given you today by the government and the institutions of our common country, and not to let themselves be seduced by fallacious, noisy enterprises."

THE FRENCH DUEL.
Talk in Paris About the Encounter Between General Boulanger and M. Floquet.

PARIS, July 14.—The Paris boulevard was thronged to-day with people celebrating the national holiday. The recent Floquet-Boulanger duel was the chief topic of conversation among the numerous groups of excited talkers. It appears that M. Boulanger had not touched a sword in twenty years, until recently, when his physician advised him to resume his practice as a good exercise, and that he had taken up the sword. The sword induced Boulanger's second to admit that the Premier was the insulted party, and consequently he had the choice of weapons. Had the second been aware of his recent practice he would undoubtedly have insisted upon pistols being the weapons. Throughout the fight M. Floquet was cool and collected, while his opponent was very flushed and excited. He rushed madly upon M. Floquet and, evidently meaning to kill him if possible. The members of the Cabinet, who were waiting the Premier's return from the duel, were intensely agitated, and were overjoyed on seeing him unhurt.

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JOHN BRIGHT.
Probability that the Famous Liberal Will Not Again Appear in Politics.

LONDON, July 14.—The latest and most authentic reports concerning Mr. John Bright's condition are not at all reassuring to those who have indulged the hope of seeing this illustrious politician again active in public life. Mr. Bright is in no immediate danger, but the vigor of existence which has so impressed the minds and hearts of his countrymen through nearly half a century of his life is rapidly passing away. The restoration, notwithstanding his recession from the Liberals, the Gladstonians and even the Paracletes severely discounting the raising of the question of Mr. Bright's retirement from public life. No responsible politician has ever supposed that Mr. Bright would retire, and the suggestion is deplorable. Those who know the man and his history can expect to see him resume activity in Parliament, but men such as Mr. Bright, are not permitted to retire. His name and fame are part of the best treasure of the House of Commons, and whether he be able or not to give attendance in the House, the unanimous desire will be to retain him. The fact that he is a most honored illustration of the fact that respect and veneration attend upon a noble and unselfish career, marked, as Mr. Bright's has been, by a fearless and unflinching devotion to the cause of his country, and a life of service to the nation with one of the other great patriots of the kingdom.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.
Views of Mr. Parnell Concerning the Proposed Inquiry Into the Irish Land Question.

LONDON, July 14.—In regard to Mr. William Smith's motion for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Times's charges, Mr. Parnell now says he does not object to the enlargement of the scope, if only it is deep and goes to the root of the specific matter upon which the superstructure of the accusations is built. Still, he requests that absolute reference be made to the Times's charges, and that the person intimately associated with the Times, who is the author of the article, be named. Mr. Parnell's motion is in no way hindered by the fact that the Times's charges are not yet proved.

THE UNION LABOR NOMINEE

Letter of Mr. A. J. Streeter Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency.

The Old Parties Have Failed to Afford Relief for the Workingmen, and the Remedy Must Be Sought through the Ballot-Box.

Tariff Not an Important Issue in Comparison with Other Needed Reforms.

Encouraging Reports from Republican Educational Meetings and Nominating Conventions in Various Parts of Indiana.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY.
Mr. Streeter Writes a Letter, Accepting the Nomination for President.

NEW WINSTON, Ill., July 14.—Following is the full text of the letter of A. J. Streeter, accepting the nomination for the presidency of the United States, tendered him by the Union Labor party, at its convention held in Cincinnati, May 15:

"New Winston, Ill., July 14.
The Hon. J. W. Goshorn, Chairman, and Robert Schilling, Secretary, of the National Executive Committee.

"Gentlemen—Your favor of June 20 to hand, giving notice of my unanimous nomination by the Union Labor party, at its national convention held in the city of Cincinnati, O., May 15 and 16 last, for the office of President of the United States, and with this notice you also send copy of platform.

"I am truly thankful for this distinguished honor. To be nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people is more than I expected, and more than I deserve, and would have been pleased had the convention conferred this distinguished honor upon another more worthy than myself. They are, in my opinion, free as the air and the sunlight, and I deem it a duty to both the convention and the people to accept of it. I accept of the nomination, and if it shall be the will of the people to elect me, there will be some radical changes made in the administration of affairs; and with a firm hand, the government will be administered more in the interest of the great masses of the people, and less in the interest of a few. I am, therefore, free as the air and the sunlight, and I deem it a duty to both the convention and the people to accept of it. 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